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INDOCHINA SAID TO AFFECT JAPAN-PRC TREATY NEGOTIATIONS

Tokyo MAINICHI SHIMBUN in Japanese 4 Apr 75 Morning Edition p 1 TK--FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Text] Foreign Ministry sources said on 3 April that the preliminary negotiations for a Japan-China peace and friendship treaty will probably not be resumed, at least until there are signs that the tense Indochinese situation is becoming alleviated. The negotiations have so far made little progress because of the "hegemony" issue.

As U.S. "influence" diminishes in Indochina with the development of the liberation forces' offensive, the Sino-Soviet dispute will no doubt be intensified. This, in turn, will make it more difficult for China to compromise on the hegemony issue. Thus, Japan's policy of seeking an early conclusion of the peace and amity treaty through a Chinese compromise has met with difficulties.

Under the circumstances, Director of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau Takashima, who is to visit Peking as leader of the Japanese Government delegation to the Japan-China Trade Committee meeting to be held on 18 and 19 April, hopes to meet Deputy Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung and other Chinese leaders in order to achieve a breakthrough on the "hegemony" issue.

ANNEX

MIYAZAWA: JAPAN TO TRY TO HELP SOLVE INDOCHINESE PROBLEMS

Tokyo THE DAILY YOMIURI in English 4 Apr 75 p 1 TK--FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Text] Foreign Minister Miyazawa Thursday said Japan would do its best to help solve Indochinese problems in the spirit of the Paris peace agreement.

He also said any further military support by a third party to a warring nation was "out of the question."

The minister said it was high time for the Paris accord signatories to renew efforts to guarantee full implementation of the provisions of the agreement.

Replying to an interpellation in the House of Representatives Cabinet Committee, Miyazawa said the Indochinese problems would be high on the agenda during his forthcoming meeting with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Miyazawa is scheduled to visit Washington April 10.

The U.S. believed that everybody wanted a free, democratic government and he would not be happy under communist rule, he said.

Japan also believed that democracy and freedom were wanted by Vietnamese people, he told dietmen.

He said, however, that each and every nation in the world is now moving toward self-determination in shaping its own future.

The U.S., faced with the setback in Indochina, obviously suffers a keen sense of "frustration" and Japan, fully weighing new developments in Vietnam and elsewhere, will have to reformulate its foreign policy, he added.

Also referring to a government plan to offer a 7,000 million yen outright grant to South Vietnam for the relief of refugees, Miyazawa said that the money would be wasted if Japan spent it on building a power station or bridges because they would be destroyed overnight as the war continued.